

EXTRA 2 O'CLOCK. 24 GORY ROUNDS.

Mike Cushing, of Brooklyn, Knocked Out by Austin Gibbons. Hard Fought Battle for the 126-Pound Championship. John L. Sullivan and Jack McAuliffe at the Ring Side. Two Thousand Dollars Goes to the Paterson Man with the Victory.

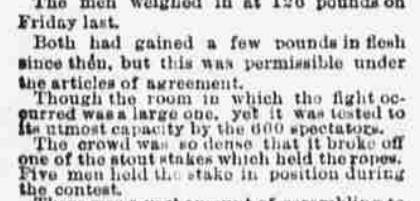
The greatest skin-glove prize-fight that has been fought in the section of the country for months took place in a well equipped hall on the outskirts of Stamford, Conn., early this morning.



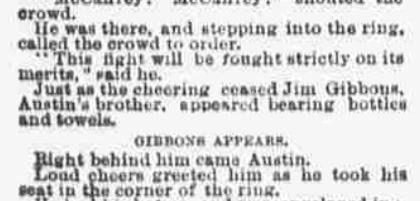
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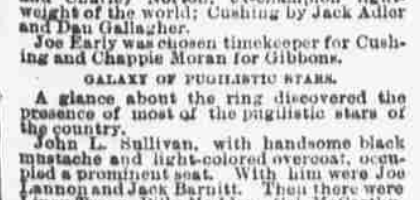
Austin Gibbons, of Paterson, N. J., was the victor in the 126-pound championship fight with Mike Cushing, of Brooklyn, by knocking him out in the twenty-fourth round.



Dan Gallagher, of Paterson, N. J., was the referee in the 126-pound championship fight between Mike Cushing and Austin Gibbons.



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and dealt each other some stinging left-handers. Cushing forced Gibbons to the ropes. The clinch broke fairly and closed the first round with very rapid exchanges. Gibbons was very red about the neck and face.

In the second round Cushing landed a hot right-hand on Gibbons' left eye, by feinting with his left. Again he rushed Gibbons to the ropes. A clinch followed and cries of "foul" greeted an apparently unfair blow by Cushing as they broke.

Both men were very cool and both still smiling. Gibbons was doing some wonderfully clever dodging of his head to one side, easily avoiding Mike's vicious left-hand swing.

The third round was opened cautiously on the part of both men. Gibbons led with his left, but the blow was parried beautifully. Cushing got in a stinger on Gibbons' left cheek.

Both men punched with a will, but Gibbons' right hand was the better. The exchanges were fast and furious. The crowd, over Cushing's eye was deepened.

Cushing swung savagely, but Gibbons saved himself by his wonderful dodging. Cushing did most of the leading. Gibbons tried to lead on Gibbons' right side.

They were taken up with a rapidity that took one's breath away. Gibbons was the victor in the fourth round. Cushing rushed, and some rattling in-fighting resulted.

Gibbons aimed for the stomach. Arain cries of "foul" arose, as some of the spectators thought Cushing struck Gibbons with his head intentionally while in a clinch.

Gibbons struck Cushing below the belt. Immediately Cushing doubled up, evidently in the greatest pain, and dropped to the floor. Time was called and a perfect pandemonium of howls, above which the cries of "foul" only were distinguishable.

Cushing's seconds carried him to his corner. The referee signalled frantically for quiet and then said: "The blow was an unfair one, but I do not believe it was intentional. I will allow Gibbons to rise, making him miss his mark. I grant Cushing time to recover."

Cushing withered under his chair in apparent anguish, while his seconds did everything to restore him. Gibbons, who worked like a beaver, after a lapse of ten minutes time was called for the fifth round.

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BROOKLYN'S BLAZE. The Adelphi Academy Visited by a Destructive Fire. Damage Estimated to Be Nearly \$100,000. Supposed to Have Started in a Pile of Rubbish.

An exciting fire visited the Adelphi Academy on Lafayette avenue, near Clifton Place, in Brooklyn, early this morning, and after putting the old wine and an adjoining building, was finally got under control, but not until more than a thousand dollars worth of damage had been done.

Junior Ewing sleeps with his wife and four children in an apartment on the first floor. A door opens from the hallway into the basement, where several hundred pounds of rubbish was stored.

Shortly before midnight he was awakened by a feeling of suffocation, and upon going into the hallway saw a narrow blade of flame in the rear of the basement and the place was filled with clouds of smoke.

Ewing ran back and awakened his family, and they escaped to the street, with but one thing in mind, to get out of the building. The fire apparatus responded almost immediately.

Three alarms were sent out, and then several special calls. The people in the neighborhood were thrown into an uproar and the fire department was called.

The flames, after eating its way through the cellar, went up through the floor to the second story and thence to the roof. The blaze crept along the side of the middle wing until it had reached the top floor.

The firemen sought to save the chapel, but the work was too late, and at 1:30 o'clock the roof tumbled down, and a large part of the building fell.

The burned portions include the greater part of the old building, where the chapel and the school were located, and the middle wing, in which were the preparatory and academy departments.

Prof. Albert C. Perkins, the principal, in a statement issued this morning, said: "Of course it is unfortunate that we should be visited by fire, but this is the best time of the year for it, as we were preparing to close the school for the winter holidays."

The flames did not reach the new building, where all the scientific departments are located, but it was feared that the loss would amount to \$100,000.

Fire Marshal Lewis made an investigation of the cause of the fire, and found that at first that no rubbish had been stored in the basement, but that it was later.

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LA GRIPPE'S SCORE. More Victims of the Dreaded Russian Influenza. Infection Brought from Europe by Returned Travellers. No Official Measures of the Health Board to Prevent Its Spread.

It is pretty safe to say that almost every person in New York is such a more conversant with the symptoms and phases of the Russian influenza than he or she ever was before. The cases reported yesterday in the family of Mr. Klamroth, on East Forty-sixth street, by general agreement are conceded to be identical with those of the dread La Grippe, and evidences multiply that it is infectious.

Brother W. B. Wheeler, a resident at the Windsor Hotel, is a victim of the disease. His case has not been reported to the Board of Health, but Dr. Thomas H. Allen, his physician, identifies all Mr. Wheeler's symptoms as those of the influenza.

Mr. Wheeler has a wide business and social acquaintance and comes daily in contact with people recently returned from abroad. It is thought probable that he caught the disease from some one who had brought the infection from Europe.

A gentleman who arrived on the Red Star line ship last week has lain ill for four days at his home in Twenty-first street with an undoubted case of La Grippe. An Evening World reporter, who is a personal friend of the sick man, called to see him Sunday and Monday he was attacked with the same symptoms.

Among other victims it is reported that Capt. Smith, of the Patrol, is a sufferer from the influenza.

It is interesting, though not particularly reassuring, to know that in a precisely similar epidemic in Europe in 1847-8, about one-fourth the population were affected. Adults were the principal sufferers, children generally escaping, even in the families of those stricken.

In Paris the proportion of those stricken was about one-third, and as large as in London. The disease often attacked domestic animals and horses as well as men.

It is said that in the present epidemic nearly 40 percent of the adult population of Europe have been stricken. The atmospheric conditions of New York in the present respects precisely similar to those in Europe in 1847-8.

No action of the Board of Health has as yet been taken. The Board has all it can do to combat contagious diseases of a more dangerous nature, such as scarlet fever, diphtheria, etc.

As a preventive of influenza I would recommend people to eat good food and avoid all colds and draughts. In case of an attack the precaution printed in The Evening World yesterday ought to effect a cure.

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THEY WON'T YIELD. National Line Pier Strikers Still Hold Firm. A Few White Men Working with the Negroes. Supt. Andrews Says a Few Hands Asked to Be Taken Back.

The white longshoremen who struck at the National Line pier, foot of West Houston street, were as determined as ever this morning to hold out, and were out of the pier with the same determination.

The men, while feeling very bitter against the colored workers, have restrained themselves from offering any violence to the latter, and thus far not a single trace has taken place.

Longshoremen Landers had a force of nine policemen guarding the entrance to the pier, but there seemed to be little need of them.

The strikers stood on the opposite corner, stolidly puffing smoke from their characteristic short clay pipes, and discussing the situation of affairs.

"We are determined to a man," said one intelligent fellow, "not to go back on that dock as long as the negroes work there."

"You needn't put us down as being opposed to negroes because of their color, all right, but we cannot work with men who are a little feeling on that account."

"These negroes only get what they can make out of the Company, and they are very little. They fairly live on the pier, and it's a question of time if this thing goes on, when all the companies will employ negroes, and then we will have to work for nothing or starve. That question has got to be settled for good this time."

The other men listened to the speaker attentively, and one or two of them who had asked for employment yesterday.

The Company's officers assert that two or three of the white men had applied for work yesterday and were refused.

Correspondent Andrews said this morning: "The men who have struck have been in our employ for twenty or twenty-five years. They have earned their money, and they are now being asked to leave the pier."

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ONE MORE HANGING. Jockey Stone to Be Hanged to Day Here by the Rope.

Judge Moore this forenoon again pronounced sentence of death upon Jockey Stone, of the Kings County Court of Sessions, Brooklyn. Unless Gov. Hill interposes by respite or pardon Stone will be hanged in the Raymond Street Jail Feb. 7 next.

Warden Bryner and a deputy sheriff brought Stone down to the court-house from the Raymond Street Jail. The prisoner appeared very nervous.

When placed before the bar of the court Stone looked straight at Judge Moore and never took his eyes from their object while the judge was speaking.

The court-room was crowded to its fullest capacity, a good many women being present. Lawyers Tighe and Patterson, the prisoner's counsel, were present when District Judge Moore pronounced the sentence.

The sentence of death was passed and the date for the execution fixed. Judge Moore then addressed the prisoner, who made no reply.

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EXTRA 2 O'CLOCK. FORGED AND FLED. Henry L. O'Brien Astounds Brooklyn Club Circles. Senator O'Connor's Name Countertold for \$2,000. The Fugitive a Nephew of Father Fransell and Very Prominent.

Brooklyn club circles are all aflutter over the discovery that Henry L. O'Brien, ex-Treasurer of the Columbia Club, is a forger and a fugitive from justice.

O'Brien is one of the best known young men in Brooklyn. He is a nephew of Rev. Father Fransell, ex-President of the Emerald Association, and a member of the St. Patrick Society's Executive Committee. He is also assistant cashier in the office of the Registrar of Arrivals.

O'Brien has been absent from his desk in the Arrivals Department since Tuesday. His friends claimed that he was out of the city on business, but it now appears that he is in hiding.

On the morning of O'Brien's disappearance Senator Eugene F. O'Connor, who is O'Brien's landlord, was surprised upon receiving a letter from him, signed "John O'Brien," claiming to be a nephew of Senator O'Connor, and offering him \$2,000 to help him escape from the city.

Senator O'Connor was at first skeptical, but when he learned that the letter was signed by John O'Brien, he was convinced that it was a forgery. He immediately reported the matter to the police.

The police have since been unable to locate O'Brien. He is now considered a fugitive from justice. His friends are looking for him, but he has not yet been seen.

O'Brien is only twenty-six years old and has been very popular in his neighborhood. He was a member of the Columbia Club, and was known to many people in the city.

While Treasurer of the Columbia Club in 1888, he was requested to resign for the reason that although he was a member of the club, he was not a resident of the city.

Senator O'Connor is said to have made up his mind to prosecute O'Brien for forgery. He has already written to the police to have O'Brien arrested.

When he first went into the Arrivals Department, O'Brien was entrusted with the cashier's duties during the absence of the regular cashier. He was very efficient in his work.

One day while the cashier was at lunch O'Brien said to have taken \$100 in bank out of the desk and he had not been checked drawn by himself for the amount.

O'Brien explained that the money was for a friend who was in need of it. He said that he had taken the money from the desk, but he had not been checked drawn by himself for the amount.

O'Brien's mother refuses to be interviewed. She is a very private person and does not like to be in the public eye.

The trustees of the Museum of Natural History and those of the Metropolitan Museum of Art are framing a bill to be presented to the Legislature at its next session, asking for an appropriation of \$50,000, to enable them to complete the buildings at once, instead of piecemeal, as the yearly appropriations compel them to do.

This action was approved of by the World's Fair Commission on Site and Buildings at its meeting yesterday, as the result of a report from a sub-committee, appointed to confer with the Museum Trustees regarding the use of the buildings for the Exposition.